

Let this anniversary serve as a reminder of all that we have gone through in the past and how capable we are of making it through these trying times together.

#### HONORING THE LIFE OF BARBARA FLAUMENBAUM

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. FITZPATRICK) for 5 minutes.

Mr. FITZPATRICK. Madam Speaker, I rise today in tribute to the life and legacy of Mrs. Barbara Flaumenbaum, the late mother-in-law of a member of our team, Mr. Peter Chong.

Born in West Oak Lane, Philadelphia, Barbara worked tirelessly as a lab technician for many years and had a spirit that warmed and welcomed all lucky enough to cross her path. You didn't have to know her well to see and understand how deeply she valued generosity and compassion. Not a day went by when Barbara did not exemplify these traits. She instilled these qualities and so much more in her family and the many lives she touched, including her son-in-law, Peter.

Barbara and her husband of over 45 years, Steven, raised two incredible daughters, Alisha and Lindsay. Family was everything to Barbara, and what Barbara loved most about life was being a mother and, most recently, a grandmother to her two grandsons, Ethan and Benjamin.

They say the best measure of a life well-lived has less to do with the number of our accomplishments, but more to do with the number of lives we have touched.

Madam Speaker, it is clear that Barbara's was a life well-lived and one that will be greatly missed by all.

□ 1045

#### RECOGNIZING COUNCIL ROCK SOUTH HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS

Mr. FITZPATRICK. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize the tremendous work and ingenuity of a group of students at Council Rock South High School in Pennsylvania's First Congressional District.

At the height of the pandemic, Daniel Krauss, Noah Necowitz, Dean DiDomenico, and Dylan Weselovs, along with the guidance of their teacher, Fred Bauer, saw a need in our community and heeded the call to help. This innovative, impressive group of young men worked tirelessly to design, manufacture, and deliver 3,000 life-saving PPE face shields that were certified by the Bucks County Emergency Operations Center to medical facilities, nursing homes, and our frontline heroes in Bucks County.

I want to applaud this very special group of students for taking what they learned in the classroom and using that to serve our community. I know the future of both our community and country is bright with young men like Daniel, Noah, Dean, and Dylan at the

helm. I stand here today on the floor to express our community's utmost pride and gratitude for them. We are excited to see all that they will accomplish and know that, wherever their paths may lead, their futures will be very bright.

#### REMAINING FOCUSED ON INFRASTRUCTURE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Florida (Mr. BILIRAKIS) for 5 minutes.

Mr. BILIRAKIS. Madam Speaker, I recently met with local and State leaders about the infrastructure needs of our community, which are significant. There is widespread agreement that an investment in our Nation's infrastructure is needed to alleviate traffic, improve flooding conditions, and address other safety concerns.

Imagine my disappointment, Madam Speaker, to learn that less than 10 percent of President Biden's \$2 trillion infrastructure package will be spent on roads and bridges. Also of concern, less than 2 percent of the package is allocated for waterways, locks, dams, ports, and airports, which are all very important to the State of Florida; and less than 50 percent is allocated for much-needed broadband expansion, which would help to address the digital divide in our country.

These traditional infrastructure projects, coupled with infrastructure investments that are linked to our Nation's security, such as safeguarding our energy grid, water systems, and other critical assets from cyber and other attacks, are the types of projects my constituents want to see funded.

Unfortunately, President Biden is using the guise of infrastructure spending, which enjoys relatively high support among Americans—it is really a bipartisan issue—to push highly partisan and unpopular policy proposals, such as the Green New Deal. Many of these policies will hurt American consumers and workers.

The vast majority of spending in the bill consists of non-infrastructure expenditures. For example, the bill contains \$400 billion in expansion of Medicaid; \$213 billion in spending for housing initiatives; \$100 billion of additional funding for schools, without any type of requirement for them to reopen; \$50 billion for a new office at the U.S. Department of Commerce; \$35 billion for climate science; and \$10 billion for a new "Civilian Climate Corps."

Adding insult to injury, Madam Speaker, this astronomical spending plan would be funded through tax increases. This current proposal fails to address our Nation's most critical infrastructure needs and falls short of meeting my constituents' expectations.

We can do better, Madam Speaker, if we work together. My constituents want their elected officials to work together to get things done, improving opportunities for our families and our community. They do not want to see us use our time in Washington to play po-

litical games. Please be assured I will remain focused on this paramount objective.

#### SUPPORTING RIGHT-TO-WORK LAWS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Alabama (Mr. BROOKS) for 5 minutes.

Mr. BROOKS. Madam Speaker, earlier this month, employees at Amazon's Bessemer, Alabama, fulfillment facility rejected unionization by a 1,798-738 vote. That is a monumental 70 percent against unions to a meager 30 percent for unions.

Bam. That kind of vote sends a powerful anti-union, pro-liberty message to America and the world.

I applaud Amazon's Bessemer employees for rejecting unionization attempts by out-of-state agitators, from the President to Hollywood actors and on down. A primary reason why Amazon chose to locate nearly 6,000 good-paying jobs in Alabama is Alabama's nonunion reputation.

Alabama maintains that reputation after Bessemer's overwhelming anti-union vote, thus ensuring even more companies will relocate even more good-paying jobs from union States up north into Alabama.

Alabama is a right-to-work State.

What does "right to work" mean?

Right-to-work laws protect citizens from being forced against their will to join a union, pay union dues, and subject themselves to union bosses.

Alabama's right-to-work status gives Alabama a strong economic advantage over forced union States. For example, 69 percent of jobs reshored from overseas back into America between 2010 and 2019 have gone to right-to-work States. U.S. Commerce Department data, adjusted for cost-of-living differences, revealed that 2019's manufacturing job pay in right-to-work States averaged \$83,000 per employee, \$4,000 more than in forced union States. That is a big difference in pay.

According to Bureau of Labor Statistics data, right-to-work States' overall job growth was a robust 11 percent over the past decade versus a meager 2.4 percent in forced union States. When that data is limited to manufacturing jobs only, right-to-work States, over the past decade, enjoyed a very good 9.1 percent increase in manufacturing jobs while forced union States had a horrible two-tenths of 1 percent cut in manufacturing jobs.

Better yet, 2018 Census data reveals that after-tax mean income per household, after cost-of-living adjustment, was \$64,572 in right-to-work States versus \$60,244 in forced union States. That is, on average, \$4,328 more real, adjusted for cost of living, income per capita in right-to-work versus union States. That is a huge difference.

So, Madam Speaker, the economic data clearly proves that right-to-work laws benefit workers. Consistent with that economic prosperity and desire for